

The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1879.

NUMBER 7.

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No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

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ONE DOLLAR DOLL

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WASHINGTON
The Wisdom Resolutions.

Is There an Irrepressible Conflict?

An Office Seeks the Man.

The Color Line—The Rubicon Passed.

Have We an Intelligent Clergy?

Hunger has produced some of the most stupendous revolutions which the world has ever seen. The Goths and Vandals who descended like an avalanche upon the Roman Empire, put her sons to the sword, consigned her daughters for a time to a fate worse than death, and trampled out the most delicate and refined civilization which the world then knew, were pressed forward not so much by the love of conquests and the desire for empire as the stinging influence of want—sheer, gaunt hunger. Hunger, more than ambition, has controlled and given expression to the migration of people to a greater extent than any other sentiment or feeling, real or imaginary.

The Wisdom resolutions, looking to the acquisition of a Territory or State as an asylum or refuge for the colored people in consequence of the violence and proscription of the bull-dozing element at the South which has for a time virtually disfranchised thousands of our people and rendered the ballot box a farce if not a snare, proceeds upon the assumption that violence is recommended by her prolific hand-maiden—hunger, and the success of the resolutions so far as the removal of any considerable number of the colored people from their homes at the South to an El Dorado, whether in the Indian Territory or New Mexico, must depend upon the existence of these two primary agencies—hunger and persecution. The migration of people from consideration of conscience—for the enjoyment and exercise of political and religious rights have been rare and of small proportions; as notable instances, the Huguenots, driven to desperation in the old world, sought refuge in the Carolinas, and the Puritans, in New England, but the great mass of their populations were ultimately accumulated by a desire to improve their pecuniary and material conditions. Occasional and even violent persecutions and oppressions, if they do not spring from cruel or despotic agencies or originate in inherent incongruities of interest and race so as to produce an irrepressible conflict when they arise from current passions and prejudices, do not always justify nor produce a general abandonment by a people of their homes and possessions, but on the other hand, if it should appear to the colored people that their labor will find a more remunerative return in a new country far removed from old ties and associations and that their general industrial condition will be improved, as a people, by a change of residence, they will leave their present homes even were there neither violence nor proscription. In other words, the movement when made, if made at all, will proceed under the influence of economic laws and forces, and not, I dare say, from political considerations and causes. Let us not be deceived.

The mere change of habitation will not bring the panacea of which theorists and doctrinaires dream, but the colored people, in common with all other people similarly situated, must base their claims for consideration and rest their hopes upon the same forces which have given success to mankind in all ages of the world. Intelligence, industry, economy and care are the only road to success, and since we have enjoyed twelve years of actual freedom it would seem that we should, under all the circumstances, have discovered for ourselves that there is no royal road to happiness, and that we must depend upon our own endeavors for success. I neither approve or disapprove the Wisdom resolutions, but what I have said has been intended not to convince but to invite discussion. Before dismissing this subject I ought, perhaps, to say that like every other movement instituted for the improvement and elevation of the race, it has, at least at Washington, fallen into the hands of political bums, and is, unless I greatly mistake the sign of the times, destined for this reason, if no other, to fail to secure the consideration and support of thoughtful and intelligent men.

I learn that Governor Pinchback is in the city, though I have not seen him, and is the guest of Senator Bruce. It is currently reported that he comes here in obedience to a request from the President to accept a Federal position of considerable importance. The Governor, unlike most of the aspirants of our people, believes that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, and has, therefore, studiously abstained from making application for position under the Administration. It is a sign of returning good sense on the part of the "powers that be" that they have at last discovered that the leaders, and not the followers of our people, are to be considered in the distribution of government patronage. It is to be hoped that the Governor—not for himself but for those for whom he has labored so long—will accept the proffered appointment.

Anonymous correspondents of shallow and sensational newspapers have for a time devoted space and ingenuity to the social status of Senator Bruce and his bride, who have recently returned from an extensive sojourn in Europe. The gaudy knot has been cut by the calls of the wives of cabinet ministers, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, in such numbers as the position of the parties entitle them to. Indeed, I may say, the color line—so far as they are concerned—has ceased to exist.

There is a lively discussion going on between the *People's Advocate* and certain prominent members of the Baptist Church as to the intelligence and accomplishments of the ministers of the respective churches. The *Advocate* insists—and I am inclined to agree with it—that the greater intelligence is found among the ministers of the A. M. E. Church, but I doubt if even this organization would profit by an examination into the acquirements of its clergy.

The Teller Committee has not yet made its report and I am therefore unwilling to anticipate its work, but when the report is made you may rest assured that no uncertain sound will be given to your readers by

A young lady who has a young man "keeping company" with her, who is employed in a telegraph office, calls him "the electric spark."

"Ah," sighed a hungry tramp, "I wish I was a hose. He most always has a bit in his mouth, while I haven't had a bit in mine for two days."—Portland Gazette.

Fools rush in where wise men fear to tread. That is, into the groggery after suthin' warming.—Eastern Star.

THE SOUTH AND CAPITAL.

When the South was stricken by pestilence money poured into it from all quarters, and it was the grand impulse of humanity which opened the heart of the miser and checked the prodigality of the spendthrift and divested their money into an unusual channel. But the influx of the money was only an episode of the pestilence; before it and after it capital failed to come. And so, for lack of capital, the South to-day is in the condition of the public giant, prodigious in strength, but blind—her hands shackled with mortgages, her products useless for want of means of transportation, and her people on the verge of want. Yes, it is a solemn fact that thousands of her laborers are even on the verge of starvation, and totally disheartened by floods, pestilence, bad seasons and low prices. The acquisition of capital to build her levees, construct her railroads and develop her resources would at once lift her from her fatal dependence upon the fate of her one product, and enable her to bring into market her lumber, coal, iron, stone and the minerals with which she is so richly endowed and at once start her on a short and certain road to wealth, such as no country ever possessed. Any policy, then, that prevents the coming of capital to the South is evidently suicidal, and it is almost needless to remark that lawlessness is just such a policy. In plain words, bull-dozing don't pay. It prevents the South from gaining what she most needs, and condemns her to bankruptcy. Under good laws, impartially administered, men can battle with all the other risks which capital has to encounter, and invest in business enterprises—when the country is governed by the mob law of the Southern bull-dozer or Northern communists, capital retreats itself in vaults of iron and stone and business dies. We commend to all thoughtful friends of the South the annexed article from the New York Tribune, with the comments thereon from the *National Baptist*, as follows, viz:

A striking illustration of the manner in which the South stands in its own light now, by allowing such frequent disorders to occur in different States, has just been afforded in the action of a foreign agent of one of the principal German steamship lines.

This gentleman came to Washington to learn in what portion of this country his company could most advantageously purchase suitable timber lands, both oak and pine, from which supplies could always be obtained. His object was to buy large tracts and open extensive works for preparing all kinds of ship-timber.

He was informed that in certain portions of Alabama favorably situated with reference both to railroad, and water transportation, lands well stocked with such woods as he desired could be obtained at very reasonable rates. He replied that on no account could his company be induced to invest a dollar in the South or to send a man there. While he personally had no doubt, that he could go into Alabama, invest in lands and cut timber without molestation, it would be impossible for him to convince his company of that fact. It would also be very difficult for them to procure men at home who are acquainted with the work of their company to agree to come over and go into the Southern States of the Union to reside.

In response to assurances that Alabama is free from all political disturbances, he said that while he supposed that to be true, nevertheless the belief has become so general in Europe that the Southern States are in an unsettled condition, and that the rights of person and property, especially of those who are not natives, are constantly disregarded, as to render it impossible to induce capitalists to trust either their money or representatives of their interests in any part of the South.

He said that within the last year

or two this feeling has greatly increased among European capitalists, owing to the knowledge of the lenient, and in European eyes, extremely wise course pursued by the present Administration toward the South. Where previously there has been sympathy for the South among the people of Europe, on account of the interference of the general government in local affairs, the opinion now prevails that there is no excuse for such continued disorders as have been reported to exist. Such companies as his are making up their minds, he said, that society in the South is in little better than a semi-civilized condition, and that capital cannot afford to risk investments in such a country.

The *Baptist* thus comments: We greatly fear that nothing which has occurred recently will dispel the impression referred to. The press, and the telegraph, and the mail have already spread before the world the facts, which are not so far as we know disputed; such as these: In Fairfield county, S. C., four years ago the Republicans had a majority of two to one; in 1876, a majority of 800; this year the Republican party is entirely wiped out, not one Republican ballot being reported. In Charleston, S. C., with a population of 48,956, there were at the late election 23,335 voters, figures which suggest gigantic frauds.

Add to this the statements of Hon. Jas. L. Campbell, of Charleston, S. C., Independent Democratic candidate for the State Senate. We greatly fear that all things will tend to repel immigration and capital, and to put off indefinitely the prosperity of the South.

The statement is made that the public schools of Virginia are likely to be suspended because there was no money to pay the teachers, and because no money could be borrowed on account of the fear of repudiation. Of course this will repel and discourage immigration. Capital and immigration will not go where repudiation is, and free schools are not.

The *National Monitor*, in an article entitled "A Glance at Our Exchanges," says this of the *Louisianian*: "But the most politically political of our secular exchanges is the *Weekly Louisianian*. It is decided in opinion, clear, fearless and independent in expression and unequivocal in action. The ills that befall the *Louisianian* during the rage of the yellow fever, forcing it to close its office for a while and then to come out robed in mourning for its leading attaches, have compelled Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, its proprietor, to take charge personally as editor; and having had large and varied experience in State and National politics, he knows the ropes and the wires and the "ins" and the "outs" on both sides of the house, and is peculiarly qualified as a political leader."

We can assure our esteemed cotemporary that to effect any good for the race in the politics of this region our papers, like our public men, need to be all that which he ascribes to the *Louisianian*. A timid, vacillating policy, ambiguous utterances, and a cringing attitude, bring with them only shame and disgrace to our cause.

The Young Men's Progressive Association have sounded the alarm through their address, and they can very appropriately issue invitations to a conference to be held at such time and place as it is deemed expedient.

The above deservedly flattering notice of the intelligent body of young gentlemen of our city who are coming to the front in moulding our future politics, we clip from the *People's Advocate* and insert with pleasure. We can assure our cotemporary that in all movements pertaining to the advancement of the race, he will find sincere and efficient co-workers in the Young Men's Progressive Association.

It is well to have faith in everything, but you want to carefully examine the inside of a chestnut before you trust altogether to its appearances.—Salem Sunbeam.

When a man builds a house for himself, he departs from the parental roof.—New Haven Register.

A COLORED ARTIST.

EDITOR *LOUISIANIAN*:
Harper's Weekly of Jan. 11 contains an engraving "from a sketch by H. J. Lewis" of the accumulation of cotton at the Pine Bluff, Ark., depot, caused by the close of navigation and the meager carrying facilities of the railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi river. I think it should be made known that Mr. H. J. Lewis, the artist who drew the sketch is a colored man, as it is important that the race should receive due credit for all the literary and artistic merit it possesses. Mr. Lewis is a young colored resident of Pine Bluff, of about 25 years of age, slender build, dark brown complexion and has attained his skill in drawing by his own exertions, without any instruction. He has produced fine crayon portraits of several prominent citizens of our State. That an untaught Arkansas colored boy should, by his own exertions, attain sufficient merit to gain recognition from a paper of such high standing as *Harper's Weekly* is, I think, a circumstance worthy of note.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 8500 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of 1c in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

General quotation.	Ex. quot
Interior.....	61@7
Low Ordinary.....	71@71
Ordinary.....	71@71
Strict Ordinary.....	71@71
Good Ordinary.....	71@71
Strict Good Ordinary.....	81@81
Low Middling.....	81@81
Strict Low Middling.....	81@81
Middling.....	81@81
Strict Middling.....	81@81
Good Middling.....	91@91
Middling Fair.....	10@10

The State Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday elected Bishop J. H. Winfield, of California, to succeed the late lamented Bishop Wilmer. Knowing nothing of the antecedents of this prelate, except that he is said to be eminently qualified both by learning and piety, we trust that he may prove to be all the necessities of the diocese require of him.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, the undying, fearless and faithful adherent of his party, has been re-elected to the Senate. The Legislature of Illinois could not have done less; certainly it could not have done more. We congratulate the Republicans of Illinois on the election of Gen. Logan. May he be long continued in his exalted position to serve the nation.

FRANCE has experienced a change of rulers. M. Grevy has been elevated to the Presidency by the resignation of the Marshal Duke. M. Gambetta will likely succeed to the head of the ministry. Fair sailing and smooth seas, say we to France.

THURMAN wants to be president; but Ohio Democrats say he must first stand up and be knocked down for Governor when he can then take his presidential defeat in good humor.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is in the Treasury building. The White House is not far off. The Ohio "idea" has once entered that mansion and it may again.

LOUISE FOR LOREL is the affection of the noble marquis frozen with a change of climate? Of course not. He is only at the lodge.

HAD Job worn a close-fitting boot on a soft corn of a moist, cloudy day, he would not be credited with having been the most patient man.

A shere Ali of the Russian bear finds himself left alone to grapple with the British lion.

Crew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.

Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

ED. BUTLER, Plaquemines.
FRANK W. LIGGINS, St. Mary.
Geo. WASHINGTON, Assumption.
D. C. HILL, Ouachita.
J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.

Port charges in New Orleans are the anticipated expenses of her commercial ruin.

Every bull-dozed negro is an artery cut out of the life blood of Louisiana's political economy.

Cold compresses and heat dissolves matter. A solid South versus a solid North. Draw your inference.

"Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust?" Not a bit of it. The living are not aroused by it, much less the dead.

The Hon. R. M. Lusher has our thanks for a copy of his annual report. We wish him every possible success in the management of our educational affairs.

To save time during the coming campaign, flaming dispatches of negro "insurrections," their fiendish butchery of defenseless white men, women and children, may as well be written now.

After the fourth of March next both houses of Congress will be Democratic. The Democrats, therefore, want an extra session. Having fasted for sixteen years, they will have to indulge in extra eating to feel a returning sense of life.

GEN. BEAUREGARD does not want Northern noses to poke themselves into our affairs. He need not be troubled; for if the sense of smelling of the people of that section is acute, they will not subject it to the vile stink from the festering remains of bull-dozed laborers in the cotton and cane fields.

The Dupre-Cunningham difficulty has been amicably adjusted by mutual friends. This is as it should be. The *duello* is a relic of barbarism and we are happy to see that a mortal disease has seized on it even here in Louisiana. Wonder, when will bull-doing die out as a relic of christianity (?)

The constitutional convention has become a fixed fact. Every Democrat aspiring to a place under the proposed fundamental law has set up his pegs. The lottery company is almost legislated out of life and yet the Legislature has not adjourned! Waiting for full pay, some time in March, you see.

ROSCOE CONKLING, the honored and gifted son of New York, the able successor of the great Seward in the senatorial representation of that State, has been re-elected his own successor. The empire State, rich in distinguished men, has none more so than Mr. Conkling, to guard her interests in the upper chamber of our national legislature.

We have received through the agents in this country, Messrs. Walton, Barager & Co., 156 Front street, New York, a copy of the *Observer* published at Montevia, Liberia. We gladly welcome the *Observer* among our list of exchanges and wish it abundant success in that far off land. The card of Messrs. Walton, Barager & Co., may be seen in another column.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

It is with some degree of honest pride we notice that the agitation we began several months ago for a meeting of the leading men of the race to exchange views on our present situation, and to adopt some practicable means of amelioration as a result from such expression of ideas, is meeting with a general and hearty response from our brethren of the press. None of them question the pressing necessity of such a gathering, and about the only shade of a doubt that has hitherto attached to the matter has been whether the meeting shall take the shape of a convention or a conference. Even in this particular, judging from our exchanges, we are satisfied the best and general opinion inclines to the latter. The object of the proposed conference is about the only phase of it that remains to be touched upon, when suggestions of time and place of meeting, which are already being done by some of our contemporaries, will be in order; for, occasionally, some journal, not as yet quite fully informed in this respect, is misled into the belief that a purely political gathering is sought. Of this class, that spy and live paper, the Nashville *Pilot*, is one. Happily for the *Pilot*, its misapprehension has been dispelled by the Virginia *Star*, from which it quotes, and, for that matter, by what it might have seen on the subject in the LOUISIANIAN.

Learned philosophers and dreamy theorists may discourse sweetly on the assumed principle that equality of public privileges should, of right, operate to render each individual citizen the influential peer of his fellow kind, regardless of social difference. But all experience goes to prove that there are certain fixed laws of society which antedate any form of government, and personal as collective interest must conform to these laws. Intelligence, wealth and their incidental attainments have from time immemorial constituted the perfection of citizenship. A people who would have a potential voice in the public affairs of any government, must have the requisites above mentioned, or remain subject to all the impositions that come of ignorance, poverty and the sad train of woes that follows in their wake. The glory of a sovereign voter becomes ridiculously embarrassing, when the attendants of sovereignty are lacking to give force to the exercise of power. Social degradation, the scorn and derision heaped on us for our political inefficiency, despite our majorities in many of these Southern States, the badge for all of which is commonly ascribed to the sooty hue of our skin, may be really traced to the fact that we are weak, poor and ignorant. With the world, condition is everything. Plebeian blood and black skin are readily overlooked and bleached out in wealth and cleverness, while they become doubly disgraceful in an unlettered mind and a hewer of wood and drawer of water. With these facts before us, we have long since come to the conclusion that our civil and political rights are not safe in the association of our rags and undeveloped minds; that to build our wall against the ravages of time, so far as human foresight can set up safeguards against the many dangers in the dark womb of the future, we must raise up the structure of our citizenship on the solid foundation of morality, money, education, and of all the like that makes man a desirable member of society. Our want, then, of a conference is to discuss the questions, how can we best grow rich in pocket, great in mind, and noble in heart that we may discharge with credit our part in the mission of the grand experiment of popular government on this continent. To all these considerations we believe politics, pure and simple, will be subordinated, if a conference should meet. The problem of our future is to be, and should be, mainly solved by ourselves. Let not our leading minds fail to come up to the demands of the millions of living present and, through them, the welfare of the many more millions yet to come on the stage of human activity!

THE WINDOM RESOLUTION.

The bill introduced by Senator Windom into the Senate, appropriating a part or all of the Indian Territory for such of the colored race who, owing to political oppression in the South, desire to leave, would, under ordinary circumstances, meet with our disapproval. Born and reared in the South, we love it as dearly as nature has endowed each of us with affection to say, like the child of any other country, "This is my own, my native land." For generations we have watered this soil with tears drawn from the lashing of a cruel system; we have fattened it with the labor of our callous hands and have made it what it essentially is—a fit abode for civilized man. Here, the most of us first saw the light, and the innocent memories of childhood's days, marred though they may be by many bitter variations, are entwined with tenderness on every foot of ground we have been wont to tread. Here the stern realities of manhood succeeded to the easy idleness of youth, and the greatness of the ruling race inspired us with the wish to be free and grand. We like the semi-tropical sun of this land—its warm, genial climate, its rich, verdant vegetation, its purring streams and teeming animal life. Feeling that whatever is good or bad of the South, in it all we share in common with our white fellow-citizens, it would be, in any passing event, an insult to our love of home to offer us residence in other than in this portion of the land of our birth. But this love of home which is one of the marked characteristics of our race cannot always stand proof against the cause which has suggested the bill of Senator Windom. The repeated and violent assaults which have been hurled at our existence since we began the life of freemen are slowly, it may be, but sensibly loosening the hold of our affections for the sunny South, and it needs no sage to foresee that a little more application of the cruelties of the past few years would more than determine the removal of the colored people from this region to any other for relief. All the other affections and qualities of a people's nature are too powerful and restive to remain in check to the one consideration of love of home.

Clear skies, perennial fields and balmy breezes form a strong chain to hold in willing subjection those who know of no other lands more favored; but when the longing after liberty, ambition and their kindred purposes are constantly stifled by superior brute force, the snowy bleaks of Siberia with freedom of thought and action become preferable to the laughing valleys of Italy with a fettered mind and shackled heart. The belief implied in their action, of all social grades of the white people of the South, that under no circumstance can we, as a body go away, is an error for which the South may yet have to suffer grievously. Long and patiently did the Huguenots bear up under the persecutions of the religious fanatics of France. But a day came when they left the accursed land in such numbers, carrying with them industrial skill, that France never fairly recovered the financial blow down to the revolution. Only one year ago a popular wave of a desire to emigrate seized the masses of the race, and, but for the opposition of leading men, might have led to a general departure; as it was, it resulted in the formation of an Exodus Company which has already made a practical beginning. If at any time we charitably forget the existence of a spirit of rampant intolerance in the South for the last generation and more, we are struck dumb with astonishment at the suicidal indifference of the property-holding class who sit silently by and suffer the maltreatment, even unto death, of their producing population by the roving freebooters of society. The happiness that might reign throughout this fair land in the cabin of the humblest black man is in the keeping of the planter, merchant and capitalist. If these classes will frown down lawlessness, the two races can live here to develop the wealth of the South. If they remain indifferent to our fate, they need not be surprised to see us avail ourselves of Mr. Windom's relief bill.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The most bitter Democratic partisan can no longer complain, with reason, that the Federal government any longer interferes with our State affairs; unless it be assumed that it has no right whatever to inquire even into a violation of the Federal laws. A Legislature may be elected at the mouth of the shot-gun against the majority of voters in the State, and the Federal Government would no more interfere with such a body than with the parliament of Great Britain. We have now our autonomy complete, and if we choose to do all manner of foolish, as well as wise things, no power is disposed to stop us. There are, however, certain rights due the general government and they must be protected at all hazards, in Louisiana as in any other State, even at the seeming cost of unwarrantable interference. Mr. Texada of the Senate loses sight of this when he introduces a joint resolution in the General Assembly to "protest against Federal interference with the affairs of the State; that the State government was fully equal to the discharge of the duties for which State governments were organized—the protection of life, liberty and property—and that the interference of the general government in our internal affairs was a reflection upon our civilization and a reproach to a Republican form of government." If the Teller Committee and similar bodies form the "Federal interference" Mr. Texada refers to, then we must agree with him in part; for the miserable negro who is the basis of these investigations generally is the sufferer, as the findings of the committees never bring any of the political things to punishment. In this respect, we would ask to be severely let alone, and beg our Republican friends in both houses of Congress to "interfere" in our internal affairs no more. Whenever a political murderer will be hung as the result of Congressional investigation we will look on this interference business as a blessing. Another very essential point the Senator has overlooked in framing his resolution: The Republican, like the Democratic, national party is getting campaign matter for next year, and wherever it can get that material by any possible warrant of law it will enter boldly and take it without asking the leave of white and black in this State. They mean to win next year, and if our Democratic friends here are so foolish as to furnish them ammunition, why, it is their good luck. The truth is right here: If this murder and persecution of our people by the Democratic banditti of the State will cease; if every black man will be left to vote unmolested, barring peaceable discussion; if the Democrats will retire their blood and thunder men into oblivion and nominate their moderate and humane men, our word for it, "Federal interference" in any shape, form or manner with our State would soon be numbered among the things that were but are not. Mr. Texada is a gentleman of influence at home. When he returns let him use that influence to create a healthy, public sentiment for the protection and kindly treatment of our people in the exercise of their public rights. Let every other Democratic member do the same in their several localities until the very idea even of "Federal interference" will never be thought of.

The mass meeting on Tuesday night, 28th inst., in behalf of the school teachers, was a pronounced success. The large hall was crowded, the colored teachers and their friends composing a very large percentage of the gathering. Several speeches were made by prominent gentlemen, setting forth the great necessities of the teachers, and pointing out the injustice done them in the very unequal distribution of the general school fund. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject. Speedy action by our legislators should be taken in behalf of our school teachers. They certainly deserve a better recompense for their services than they at present receive.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The General Assembly is still at its pleasure of playing legislature, for if ever a body of men in the place of legislators have met and done less, for the length of time they have been in session, to relieve the people of many of the burdens pressing them, we do not know it. We are aware that a large percentage of the members of both houses are new and inexperienced in the discharge of their duties; they cannot consequently be expected to accomplish much in a given time as if they were well acquainted with the routine of parliamentary duties. There is, however, take it for all in all, such inefficiency, for even new hands, one is almost tempted to believe that the present legislature does not either really represent the people of the State, or is indifferent to their necessities. For weeks there has been balloting for United States Senator, and there is no end of that yet. State Superintendent of Education Lusher carefully prepared a bill in furtherance of his Department, and to meet the urgent necessities of the public schools of this city. That bill still hangs in limbo with the amount of appropriation asked for so reduced, that our schools will have to remain closed till next January, at the end of the present scholastic year. Senator Texada has introduced a joint resolution complaining of Uncle Sam's interference with bull-dozing black laborers. This resolution informs the civilized world that by such flagrant act of injustice on the part of said Uncle Sam, we are held up as savages which, in our opinion, we are not, or ought not to be. It is to be hoped the senatorial child may soon be born and the members at liberty to return to more congenial avocations.

The election for delegates to the constitutional convention is fast approaching, prominent persons are spoken of as probable members of the convention, combinations are already being formed, and even at this early stage everything bespeaks a short, vigorous and spirited campaign. In all probability, from present appearances, the fight will narrow down between the "respectable element" and the short hair bootbans, between whom a fierce and bitter contest will be waged. The breach occasioned by the results of the last election cannot be healed. The wall of hatred and bitterness will forever divide them. The policy of the short hairs is repudiation and restriction. "Wealth and respectability" must fight the latter to hope to defeat the former. We must be wise and cautious in our alliances.

Rumors are frequent as to a probable change of several high Federal officials shortly to be consummated. Certain names are mentioned as the probable recipients of executive favor, and if the President's action should confirm the rumor the administration of affairs in the granite building will be conducted upon a more substantial and stalwart basis.

The outs are desirous and expectant. The ins doubtful, but anxious. At the recent examination of U. S. mail route agents, we are proud to note the fact that Messrs. Sneed, Cooke and Lamanere (colored) made a most commendable record at the department, which is no doubt much appreciated by them, and is a source of great gratification to their friends. Earnest, studious work will surely reap its just reward.

By a majority report of the committee on privileges and elections, Hon. H. C. Warmoth was confirmed in his seat as representative from Plaquemines. The House, by a large and decided vote, adopted the majority report.

The present Legislature is, without parallel, the most arbitrary, intolerant and partisan body that ever drew mileage and per diem from an over-taxed people.

Rumor has it that Hon. J. Henri Burch has come from Washington, the bearer of an appointment in the Internal Revenue Department. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet, Navy Tobacco.

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Is now Located at his Old Stand,

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Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT TLEBY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

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EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$2 EACH

\$200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

CLASS B.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1879.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$30,000 is... \$30,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is... 10,000
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20 .. 500 are... 10,000
100 .. 100 are... 10,000
200 .. 50 are... 10,000
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1,000 .. 10 are... 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200 each 9,000
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100 each 10,000
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1857, Prizes, All amounting to

\$110,400

The Drawing will positively commence

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1879.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agen-

cies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COM-

PANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Or-

leans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order,

Registered Letter, Draft, or by

Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Two

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$2.

ALL THE PRIZES

—AND—

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State,

County, City and Town Through-

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Unexceptionable Guarantee required,

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M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN

A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb 24

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1879.

When a man wants money and told he can't have it, he says, "but it's necessary."

If you want anything in the line of stationery or papers, go to Ellis, opposite the postoffice.

A great many young ladies and gentlemen were converted during the late revival meetings held at the Central Church.

Thus being the beginning of the new year a great many subscribers will be presented with a bill for their subscription.

The school teachers will be paid for the month of September, 1878, to-day, and January, 1879, will be paid February 8, 1879.

Hon. B. F. Jones has received the caucus nomination of the Democrats for United States Senator. This is equivalent to an election.

The annual conference of the M. E. Church (colored) commenced its sessions on Wednesday, 29th, Rt. Rev. Bishop Andrews presiding.

Oh! what a snow storm Saturday! The flakes fell thick and fast—wonderfully grand in their transcendent beauty and loveliness. "Woe is me."

Grand preparations are in course of progress looking to the coming Mardi Gras festivities. It is proposed to make this pageant the grandest ever witnessed in the city.

J. D. McLeary has been appointed government storekeeper at Covington, Ky. He is the first colored official that Kentucky has ever had. "The mills of the gods grind slowly," etc.

A few young ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. Alex. Kenner the other evening to celebrate one of his children's birthday. The evening passed away very pleasantly.

Last Saturday night there was a ball given at the Francis Amis Hall, in the French portion of the city. Judging from the looks of some who were present it will suffice to say, they had a glorious time.

Messrs. Dejoie, Gaudet and Canfield have returned from Shreveport where they had gone to perfect the organization and extend, if possible, the benevolent and humanitarian principles of oddfellowship.

Gen. T. Morris Chester and Edward J. Holmes, Esq., delegates from this State as members of the sub-committee of management G. U. O. O., returned a few days since from Philadelphia, where they had been in attendance at the session of the D. C. M.

A goodly number of our young lady friends are much exercised over the contemplated new departure of Superintendent Foote of the United States Mint. He cannot well appoint all "who expect to go in," we therefore opine that some will be sadly disappointed. We would advise a division—let some call upon Mr. Davis, the courier.

The revival is still progressing at the Central Church. Mrs. W. G. Brown, Miss Sarah Allen and Mr. Chas. B. Wilson are among the new converts. The great work that Rev. Alexander has undertaken should be encouraged, for the continuance of such spiritual meetings assuredly has a salutary and beneficial effect upon our people, the younger ones of our community more especially.

St. Charles Theatre—The St. Charles has drawn immense audiences the past week under the engagement of Miss Jennie Hughes' Combination. Many nights there was not a vacant seat to be seen. The second part of the programme consists in the thrilling military drama, "The French Spy," which cannot be excelled. Mr. J. W. Mack appears on the stage in different costumes, and is so perfect in disguises as to afford much pleasure to his large and select audiences. You who fail to see this Combination will miss a treat rarely offered.

There is contemplated a grand mass meeting of colored men, under the auspices of several prominent gentlemen, to take into consideration the resolution of United States Senator Windom, looking to the migration of colored people from the different Southern States to a portion of the Indian Territory.

Some of our Federal officials are now very, very zealous in collecting evidence of frauds practiced at the late elections. What has occasioned this seemingly unselfish action? We fear their recent outburst of zeal comes too late. From the signs of the times they will shortly sadly sing, "Though lost to sight to memory dear."

Mr. Marshal James Simms, it is reported, is lying dangerously ill, having contracted a heavy cold. It is feared that it may seriously impair his chances for recovery. Mr. Simms is one of our most enterprising young men, and his many friends join in the wish that his illness may be of short duration, and a speedy recovery ensue.

The "Constantine Commandery" Knight Templars contemplate a full regalia street parade on Easter Sunday, and propose a visit to one of our churches (not yet decided) where a suitable service will be solemnized. The knowledge that such a display is contemplated is a source of great pleasure to those of us who wish the gentlemen composing the Commandery success in so praiseworthy an undertaking. The Commandery is officered as follows: Eminent Grand Commander, J. Henri Burch; Generalissimo, Felix C. Antoine; Captain General, Col. James Lewis.

MADAME POMPADOUR'S GARTER is the name of a new, thrilling and historical romance of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, by Gabrielle De St. Andre, now in press and to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a romance of the days of Madame Pompadour, is a story of love, intrigue and facts, and will no doubt prove to be one of the most popular and successful novels that have appeared in print for years, for its pages will be courted and perused by all that are fond of a thoroughly good novel, for its great and absorbing interest. It will be issued in uniform style and price with "Theo," "Kathleen," "Gabrielle," and "Miss Crespin," published by the same firm.

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1878.

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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where in dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2 00
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Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

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1878.

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Monthly parts; \$7 a year, in all cases. We will send one copy of the weekly

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We make no discount on clubs.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Ropes, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimpes, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs, One Price Only.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE CO., Augusta, Maine. ap 24 78

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PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants'

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest North-Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,
BOARDING HOUSES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
STEAMBOATS, STORES,
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) mastrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grocers, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States, as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands. Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful.

July-6 A. F. RIARD.

LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORELESS EXCAVATOR APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting odor as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOUR WHATSOEVER—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

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Printed in Large, Clear Type,
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Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crab, etc.

STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.

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Furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

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EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$2 EACH
200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE
Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE
\$30,000.

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Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1879.

NO SCALING.

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LOOK AT THE SCHEME

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1 Prize of \$30,000 is..	\$30,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is..	10,000
1 .. 5,000 is..	5,000
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100 .. 100 are..	10,000
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9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200 each	2 000
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1857, Prizes, All amounting to
\$110,400

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at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
On the morning of

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For sale at all the New Orleans Agen-
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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COM-
PANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Or-
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Remit by Post Office Money Order,
Registered Letter, Draft, or by
Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Two
Dollar Drawing of Feb. 11, 1879,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$2.

ALL THE PRIZES

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State,
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Unexceptionable Guarantee required,
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Goods delivered free of charge, in
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Cleaning and Repairing neatly
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By the Month, Week or Day,

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27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp Sts.

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5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES

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100 basket Lafaurie ANISETNE.

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25 cases superior Burgundy WINE

200 " Bordeaux

100 " Brandy CHERRIES.

10 " new FRUITS in juice.

10 " boneless SARDINES in oil.

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20 cases and bbls. White Wine VINE-
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1878.

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Will contain all the latest news of
the day—Political, Literary, and Gen-
eral—thus making it one of the
newest and most interesting week-
ly papers published in the State.

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a
fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or
color.

OUR AIM

Should be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual
respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of
our State and the South.
We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

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that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.
The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and
white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the
recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters
renders this desideratum possible.

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where
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development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the coun-
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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to mat-
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With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sha
receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify
with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sha
untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous
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1878.

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"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"

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We make no discount on clubs.

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Outfit and terms free. TRUE

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INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

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the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bu-
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grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for
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KEEPERS!

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an inoffensive manner, without detriment
to public health, is a subject which has
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STING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgust
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4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATSOEVER.—The
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